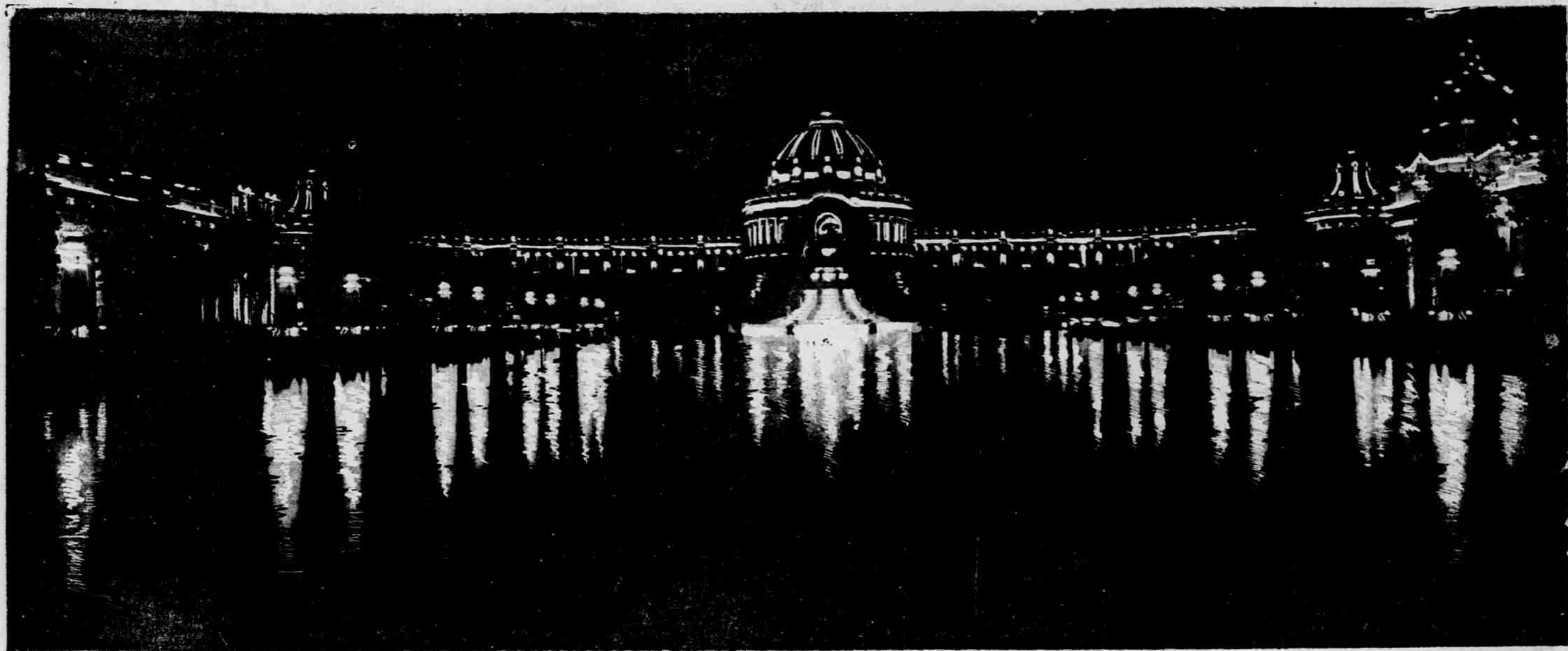


NIGHT VIEW OF ART HILL AND THE CASCADES.



Art Hill by night with the illuminated spectacle of Festival Hall in the exact center, flanked by the wide arcs of the Colonnade of States, which in turn are terminated at their respective ends by the pagoda-like twin pavilions. On the left a corner of the Palace of Education is shown, on the right the airy pyramidal corner of the Palace of Electricity, while from the fountain in front of Festival Hall the waters of the center cascades issue into the Grand Basin in which are reflected the blaze from a myriad of lights.

IGORROTE GIRLS AND BOYS SING AS THEY TILL THEIR GARDENS.

Work Song Has a Line For Every Movement—Like American Indian "Braves" of Generations Ago, the Men Look On and Smoke While the Women Toil.



THE START.
Igorrotes preparing to break ground.



MAKING THE GARDENS.
Tilling the soil with crude instruments of wood is slow work.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

Hard work is looked upon somewhat as a pastime by the members of the Igorrote tribe in the Philippine Reservation at the World's Fair, especially after the long season of idleness in which these people of Uncle Sam's new domain have recently indulged.

The Igorrote music melody with his work and as long as he works he sings. He is uniform in his work as in everything else, and the work song fits the every movement of the Philippine tiller of the soil.

In the pictures eight members of the Igorrote tribe are seen engaged in making their gardens in the Igorrote section of the Exposition reservation.

The upward movement with the strange instruments marks the beginning of the

work song. The strenuous pose marks the last verse of the song.

Like the American laborer who "heaves to" when he drives the last spike, the Igorrote must make some significant vocal expression when he makes his best efforts.

In the Igorrote camp the women are most always seen engaged in some sort of occupation. Generally they smoke their pipes while planting the rice dikes or sowing corn. The men are generally smoking their pipes, too, but it is not necessary for them to do manual labor in order to get the best effects from indulgence in the weed.

The motto of the male members of the Igorrote tribe seems to be: "Let the women do the work."

MAN OF LETTERS WILL PRESIDE

Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid, Chairman of World's Press Parliament, Has Won Many High Honors.

Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid of London, who has accepted an invitation to preside at the World's Press Parliament, was the first president and one of the founders of the British Institute of Journalists.

He was born in Aberdeenshire, 1853, and has been connected with the press since his eighteenth year, occupying successfully every grade of the profession in Banff, Aberdeenshire and Beterhead, where he established his first paper, the Observer, 1882, in Edinburgh and in London.

He established the Middlesborough, the first half-penny evening paper in England. Sir Hugh was a personal friend of the late Queen Victoria, who knighted him in 1890.

He is a Fellow of the Institute of Journalists, which was incorporated by royal charter in 1890; served as vice president of the International Press Congress, 1894; president of the Society of Newspaper Proprietors and Managers, 1898; was the

first member of Parliament for Aston Manor, 1894.

While a member of Parliament, he advocated international penny postage and succeeded in the House in 1895 the first motion for the adoption of Imperial Penny Postage.

Sir Hugh is an officer of the Order of Leopold, and commander of the Crown of Belgium and the Congo Free State, to wear the insignia of which distinction on all occasions King Edward in coronation year granted his mandate and authority under Royal Sign Manual.

The degree LL. D. was conferred upon him by Aberdeen University in 1897. He is a frequent contributor to British reviews and has written several volumes. He resides in a beautiful home in the suburbs of London, Dollis Hill House.

Thomas Clarkson of the Auckland Star has been appointed vice president for New Zealand to the World's Press Parliament. Mr. Clarkson will arrive in St. Louis today.

Eugene F. Ware ("Ironquill") of Kansas, Pension Commissioner of the United States Government, will deliver an address.

When the New Zealand Commission to the Fair returns home upon the completion of its duties, it will carry with it a



THE STRENUOUS PACE—AFTER THE IGORROTES GET "WARMED UP" TO THEIR WORK THEY LABOR HARD.

herd of fine elk, the gift of President Roosevelt to New Zealand.

T. Edward Donne, Commissioner General of New Zealand, whose home town is Wellington, the capital of New Zealand, has been in the city since the opening of the Exposition with John W. Murrell and Frederick Moorehouse, Assistant Commissioners, installing the exhibits of New Zealand in the Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game and in the Palace of Agriculture.

New Zealand's exhibit in the Palace of Forestry, Fish and Game consists of a splendid collection of trophies of the chase, wild boar heads, a fine exhibit of Kauri gum, from which varnish is made, and an interesting display of photographs and paintings of Maori life in New Zealand.

The New Zealand exhibit in the Palace of Agriculture is also interesting—woolen blankets, finely worked robes, New Zealand grasses, hemp and such cereals as corn, wheat and barley.

WONDERFUL WOODS SHOWN IN PHILIPPINE EXHIBIT.

One Kind Can Be So Highly Polished That It Rivals Mahogany in Finish.

In the Forestry building of the Philippine concession will be a wood exhibit that is one of the most remarkable ever gotten together. The wood is native of the Philippines and some of it can be polished so that it rivals mahogany.

Nara is the name of the principal wood used for decorative purposes. The trees are enormous—larger, in fact, than the California redwood trees. There are slabs of the wood in the exhibit that are 20 feet long and 12 feet wide. When properly treated it rivals mahogany in finish and is practically indestructible. It is one wood that insects can't get into, a discovery made by the early Spaniards, and for this reason the wood was used extensively in construction work. There is one bit

of wood, a big post, in the exhibit that was in a building 140 years, and it has not decayed in the least.

Two other woods are the comagon and bolongita, both with mottling of black that extends entirely through the tree, which are used largely for decorative purposes. These woods are practically unknown in the United States, and it is believed that the export trade will become heavy when their value is understood. Nara has a specific gravity greater than water and it sinks like iron. Twenty very valuable logs were lost in getting them from a raft to a steamship, as they slipped from the raft into the water.

The principal wood used in building is Molave lili, and the two varieties are called "Molave male" and "Molave female" by the natives to distinguish their indestructibility, the male being the stronger wood.

Father Joseph Algue, director of the Manila Observatory, who is director of the observatory on the Philippine concession, has a collection of the woods of the islands in his office for public exhibit, the idea being to acquaint the American people with the Philippine woods.

OLD WEAPONS WILL ADORN WALLED CITY.

Inclosure Around Philippine Concession Is Reproduction of That at Manila—Spanish Bridge Is Also Shown—Arms of All Descriptions to Be Exhibited From the Bolo to the Krag Bayonet.

The Walled City is the main entrance to the Philippine concession, and is an exact reproduction of a portion of the wall around Manila proper. It is approached by a facsimile of the famous Spanish bridge over the Pasig River. The famous wall about Manila is one of the wonders of the present day and is in a perfect state of preservation, despite its great age, and it is still a formidable barrier except to modern ways of fighting. It was built for defense in the latter part of the Sixteenth Century. Manila's walls stand to-day as perfect as when they enabled the Spanish garrison to repel the attacks of the Chinese and Dutch invaders in the Seventeenth Century. They were not strong enough, however, to withstand the assault of the English forces under Admiral Draper in 1762, nor of the American forces in August 19, 1898. Manila was restored to Spain by English under the terms of the treaty of peace in Paris, made February 10, 1763, and was held by Spain until Merritt's forces hauled down the Spanish colors, ending Spain's reign in the far East.

EXHIBIT OF ARMS.
The Walled City on the Philippine concession will be used for the exhibit of the arms, past and present, of the Philippines and it will be one of the most curious and interesting exhibits of its kind ever shown in the world. There are guns there that were used to repel Spaniards, English, Chinese and Americans, and bolos and various forms of warlike arms that have been in use among the natives of the Philippines for more than a hundred years, and some of them do not differ from those used by the primitive settlers of the islands, long before the time of Magellan's discovery of the islands.

Side by side with the blowguns of the Negritos will be found the Captain of the Igorrote head hunter, the serpent kris with its wavy edge will throw back the reflection of its vis-a-vis the Krag bayonet mounted on a bamboo pole, sad memento of the death of some American soldier. The regulation canteen of the different Spanish and American troops will be displayed alongside the bamboo tubes used as a vehicle for water throughout the island, powder made by the insurgent army from charcoal, saltpeter and heads of safety matches will be shown, as well as the crude machinery used in its preparation, cannon of all descriptions, from the small brass cannonade carried on the Spanish galleons to the ebony imitation, wrapped with rattan, which, after a few rounds had been fired, was more dangerous to friend than to enemy. These and 10,000 other different exhibits will hold the interest of the visitor in the Walled City.

OLD GUNS SHOWN.
This exhibit is under the direction of Captain Copen of the Philippine Constabulary. Mounting the steps which lead to the top of the walls on which will be mounted a few of the guns which once frowned at the Chinese pirate, one will see the waters of Arrowhead Lake crossed by the Bridge of Spain.

The Bridge of Spain, which in Manila spans the Pasig River, and as this lake is really a facsimile of Laguna de Bay, the headwater of the Pasig River, the comparison is not odious. Along its shores the Moro, the Bagobos, and the Visayan Villages, will be pitched, on its surface will be carried on all the labors and pastimes of these different people. The large cargo covers will move from point to point propelled by poles in the hands of stalwart boatmen, the sailing paddling and rowing banca will be in evidence, the fishermen the pearl divers and their families will interest American eyes.